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4	IN RE: GROUND WATER *	
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11	REPORT OF MEETING	
12	HELD AT	
13	BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA	
14	JANUARY 14, 2002	
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1	OFFICE OF CONSERVATION		
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4	IN RE: GROUND WATER *		
5	MANAGEMENT COMMISSION *		
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8	Report of the public meeting held by the Ground		
9	Water Management Commission, State of Louisiana, on		
10	January 14, 2002, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.		
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12	COMMISSION MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:		
13	Karen Gautreaux, Chairman		
14	Phil Boudreaux, Assistant Commissioner of Conservation		
15	Zahir "Bo" Bolourchi, Secretary, DOTD		
16	George Cardwell, Capital Area Ground Water Commission		
17	William "Bill" Cefalu, Police Jury Association		
18	Peggy Gantt, Louisiana Municipal Association		
19	Dale Givens, Secretary, DEQ		
20	Fulbert Leon Namwamba, Geologist		
21	Brad Spicer, Agriculture & Forestry		
22	John Roussel, Assistant Secretary Wildlife & Fisheries		
23	Linda Zaunbrecher, Farm Bureau Member		
24	Dean Lowe, Department of Health and Hospitals		
25	Len Bahr, Governor's Office of Coastal Affairs		
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1	AGENDA			
2	I.	Call to Order		
3	II.	Update on Ground Water Management Staff		
4		Activities		
5	III.	Reports from the Advisory Task Force		
6		Committees		
7	IV.	Advisory Task Force Discussion/Comments		
8	V.	New Business		
9	VI.	Public Comments		
10	VII.	Schedule for Next Meeting		
11	VIII.	Adjourn		
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1	GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION		
2	MEETING OF JANUARY 14, 2002		
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4	COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:		
5	I would like to ask the Commissioners to go		
6	around and introduce themselves, please. For the		
7	record, I'm Karen Gautreaux, chair, Governor Foster's		
8	office.		
9	COMMISSIONER BOUDREAUX:		
10	Phil Boudreaux with the Office of Conservation		
11	representing the Department of Natural Resources.		
12	COMMISSIONER GIVENS:		
13	Dale Givens, Department of Environmental Quality.		
14	COMMISSIONER ZAUNBRECHER:		
15	Linda Zaunbrecher, Louisiana Farm Bureau.		
16	COMMISSIONER CARDWELL:		
17	George Cardwell, Capital Area Ground Water		
18	Conservation Commission.		
19	COMMISSIONER ROUSSEL:		
20	John Roussel, Department of Wildlife and		
21	Fisheries.		
22	COMMISSIONER SPICER:		
23	Brad Spicer, Louisiana Department of Agriculture		
24	and Forestry.		
25	COMMISSIONER BAHR:		
26	Len Bahr, Governor Foster's office.		
27	COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:		
28	Bo Bolourchi, DOTD, Water Resources Section.		
29	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:		
30	Bill Cefalu, St. Mary Parish President		

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1 representing the Police Jury Association.

COMMISSIONER GANTT:

Peggy Gantt representing the Louisiana Municipal Association.

MR. LOWE:

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Dean Lowe representing Dr. Guidry and DHH.

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

Thank you. The first item on the agenda is the Ground Water Staff Report, which Tony Duplechin will provide.

MR. DUPLECHIN:

Thank you. Since the last Commission meeting, the Staff has received an additional 53 water well information sheets, which has brought the total number of sheets received to 208. Three just causes were issued since the last Commission meeting: a test hole for the town of Broussard, an agricultural well for an individual who needed it done on short notice, and an irrigation well for the Copper Mill Golf Course up in Zachary, which is going to I believe be owned and operated by Baton Rouge Recreation and Parks Commission, and this was also short notice for getting this well in. They wanted to go ahead and start their irrigation work.

We are still having a little trouble with owners of wells not submitting their information sheets in a timely manner. We received eight forms that did not give the proper 60-day notice and the owners did not request a just cause variance. One form was sent in after the well had been completed, and there again the

1 owner did not request just cause.

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Our investigation into creating a water well database on Department of Natural Resources Strategic Online Natural Resource Information System, or SONRIS, has concluded that without precise GIS information it would be impractical to try and show where the wells were on a map format. As an alternative suggestion, we put forward the thought of just putting the well information sheets on the web site, scanning them and putting the actual sheets that can be called up by parish.

The following items were updated or added to the web site: the meeting transcript and transcript summaries from the last Commission meeting have been posted, and a meeting summary from the last Task Force meeting has been posted as well. Announcements and agendas for Commission and Task Force meetings are posted on the web site monthly, and a copy of the latest emergency rule is also posted on the web site.

The Staff has received the final press release from the Outreach Committee and has forwarded it to the Governor's office for final review and distribution. Some changes have been made since it was forwarded to the Governor's office, and I'm not sure if a copy of that was included in the Commissioners' packets, but if not, we will get that to them. Once we are satisfied with that press release, we will be posting it on the web site as well.

Since the last Commission meeting, staff members

of the Ground Water Commission Staff have attended several meetings. The Technical Committee meeting of the Capital Area Ground Water Conservation Commission was attended. It was held on December 4th at the U.S. Geological Survey office here in Baton Rouge. The meeting consisted of reviews of several cooperative projects with the USGS. Of interest to the Commission were the 2001 potentiometric maps of the 1,200 and 1,500' Sands. The 1,200' Sand showed a 20' decline in the past 10 years, and the 1,500' Sand showed a 10 to 15' decline over the last ten years. In addition the 1,500' Sand in the vicinity of Government Street showed a recharge from influx of water from the 800' Sand. The maps for the 400, 600, and 800' Sands will be completed in about six months.

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Staff members also attended the full Capital Area Ground Water Conservation Commission meeting on December 11, 2001, but no items of specific interest to the Commission were discussed. The Technical Committee of the Ground Water Management Commission met on December 17th at USGS. Information and contacts from various federal and state agencies were given to the consultant, and Charlie Demas of USGS will talk about this later during committee reports. Also, the Outreach Committee had a meeting on January 9th, and the Outreach Committee will address that as well.

One final item on the staff report. We received a letter from the Louisiana Ground Water Association expressing their concern for having to register

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domestic wells with the Ground Water Management
Commission. The Office of Conservation drafted a
response and replied to Mr. Larry Dean Williamson,
President of LGWA. This morning we had a little bit
further discussion on the matter of domestic wells,
and had some thoughts by Senators Hoyt and
Representative Daniel, both authors of the bill. And
we as the Staff will investigate the need to get the
domestic well information from the drillers and/or
owners upon whom the responsibility ultimately falls,
as opposed to just getting the information that is
already filed with DOTD. Any questions?

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

Madame Chairperson, I have some concerns in regard to that subject matter. Is this the right time to bring this up?

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

I think it's the right time, and just let me tell you, Bo, that based on the legislature indications or clarification of intent, it looks as though we will probably be looking at the DOTD database, getting those for domestic, and I know you have some other concerns, I don't want to stop you from expressing those, but we are going to be getting together and I would recommend that you be present when Staff gets together to discuss these issues and decide how we're going to move forward.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

I'm concerned, Madame Chairperson, that the Staff, which is, I presume, is the staff to this

Commission, takes action without actually bringing to the attention of this Commission and getting approval. Specifically, a letter dated December 13th was addressed to all the water well drillers and water well owners under the name of Philip Asprodites. The memorandum is unsigned. It basically goes on, just being brief, requiring these people -- they speak on the behalf of the Commission, and I think that's what my concern is that anything that speaks for this Commission, as a Commissioner I feel should be brought to the Commission so that we all understand what we're sending out to the general public.

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It says all water wells are to be -- that are to be installed after July 1st, it should be preregistered and preapproved by the Office of Conservation. I want to bring to attention, and I want -- and by the way, as a Commissioner I did not receive a copy of this letter. I don't believe any of the Commissioner have received it. The day it hit the street I had a dozen faxed to me with a lot of complaint from owners and water well drillers. With your permission I'd like to pass a copy of that letter, and a copy of the legislation that says specifically what wells -- let me just read it, if I may.

Section C of Act 446 of 2001, it says, "Beginning July 1, 2001, for any water well which is drilled for purposes other than domestic, and which is not a replacement well, the owner shall submit to the Commissioner of Conservation certain information."

1 2 I'm not an attorney, but this is clear cut that the intent of legislation was not to get involved in

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domestic and replacement wells. That's number one. At the last Commission meeting the package that

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was passed by the staff member, I asked Tony that a

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page was missing. I asked what is that missing page,

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and he said, oh, that's -- I got the impression that's

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the same old forms that they've been using.

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letter send a requirement to the water well owners,

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which basically is a duplication of the Water Well

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Registration Act of 1972, which is being implemented

by another agency. This form also requires

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information on monitor wells and recovery wells. They

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define a monitor well and recovery well as, quote, a

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well employed to monitor or remove contamination from

I want to remind you that the Act 446, the final

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ground water.

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18 act, it defines the well, 38:3099.2(3), "well or water

of the water table is not a producing well.

never was. I'm concerned that this type of

contacting other state agencies but regulatory

the principal purpose of producing ground water." I

submit to you that 25' monitor well that is put around

the services station to monitor possible contamination

information is put to the general public, and not only

authorities in these matters, but also not bringing it

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well shall mean any well drilled or constructed for

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COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

to the attention of this Commission.

Thank you, Bo. First I'd like to say that I

think all of your concerns will be discussed at the meeting, which I certainly want to make sure you're present at so that we're all clear. In regards to not passing before the Commission, what I think has happened here is that the Commission -- the Conservation Staff does have a function as staff, and I think when they think they have an understanding of the issue and they're carrying out technical details, that it's probably not something that you would get Commission approval on. Having said that, however, I think we're all here because of our relative areas of interest and expertise, and will probably be helpful when we issue guidance to -- before they're issued to copy the Commissioners and ask for a quick review so that if there is a concern, we can listen to it. think that that was a very honest attempt to try to interpret what they had understood from the legislation and subsequent conversations, and sometimes conversations throughout the legislative process to try to understand intent. Phil, I don't know if you want to add anything.

COMMISSIONER BOUDREAUX:

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That kind of sums it up. Bo, originally we had taken the same interpretation of the legislation, and at the time of the orientation earlier in the program, I think the Staff had been led to believe in their discussions that the intent of the legislation was to get information on all wells, and that's why that had changed. The interpretation, at least the Staff's understanding of that interpretation was that all

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wells should be included, and a new memo was drafted
for that purpose. But I think Ms. Gautreaux is
correct, any additional documents that are sent out or
for published dissemination by the Staff will be
reviewed before the Commission before they do.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

With that, unless there are any further comments on the Ground Water Staff activities, we will move on to the next agenda item.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

I had one question for Bo.

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

I'm sorry. Mr. Cefalu.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

What you were just discussing about the form that the drillers are having to fill out in conjunction with the property owners since it was put that the domestic wells were not going to have to be reporting, I have -- I don't think I have an opinion yet either way, is there some other legislation, I guess is the question, that requires the drillers to send in a form for every well they drill no matter whether it's domestic or not?

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

Yes, sir. Since November 1, 1985, every water well with the exception of oil, gas, and injection well are required by law under the penalty of \$1,000 a day if they do not file.

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COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

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So a driller already knows he has to send in a form for a well, a domestic well that he is drilling?

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

That's correct, and that -- COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

So this is a duplication of what he's already doing? Other than the fact that originally it was the intent that the property owner was going to send in the paperwork, but since, like it says, they didn't want to send one to everybody in the state, they decided to send that request to the drillers to show the property owner that they have to do it. I guess that's basically it.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

There are two issues. Issue number one is domestic wells, based on what I read in here -- COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

Shouldn't even have to be registered.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

-- shouldn't even have been -- it's not really a registration. There's no information is required to be sent to the Office of Conservation. That also goes with replacement wells. If you have a well on your property and something goes wrong with it and you have to replace it, based on this new legislation, you don't have to send any information. Automatically you can go to your licensed driller and have him drill it and never register with DOTD.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

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Right. But that well is already registered; right?

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

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In case of domestic I would say a good number of them, but if it's prior to November 1, 1985, there's a good possibility they are not registered.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

But the fact that the driller was registering all those domestic wells anyway since '85, we're getting -- my concern is that we get all the information we need to have on what's impacting the aquifers, and if -- of course, maybe we need to duplicate some of the paperwork to make sure we get it, but if the drillers are required by law to report any and every well, even domestic when they drill one, then maybe this other paperwork is unnecessary, other than getting the property owner's name and address.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

You're absolutely right, and just for your information, our data file is electronically submitted once a month. In fact, it went between the 10th and the 15th of the month, it just happened it went this morning, I checked my e-mail. We sent the entire copy to DEQ, one to DNR, and one to USGS. So they have direct access. And I'm not -- I don't want to get involved into -- between agencies and that type of thing.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

Good. Don't get me involved in it either.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

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Right. We're here to provide any information, any and all information to any state or even private industry that are interested in the water well registration data file.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

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One other thing I want to bring up. You mentioned the point about the files kept, and unless it's kept on GPS it's hard -- the mapping thing probably is -- I don't know that we need a GPS as much as we need to know what aquifer it's tapped into. I think if the aquifer information is there, where that well is at on the aquifer really doesn't matter in trying to come up with legislation. Does it matter? COMMISSIONER GIVENS:

Bill, I think that I would have to disagree with that because you could have a concentration of wells in an aquifer that covers maybe half of the state or a fourth of the state, and we need to really know where it is so that you can see what the concentrations are and what the pressure might be.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

Okay, for other purposes. Well, is this some type of -- I mean, do we have to send some type of request to the state requesting some instrumentation so that the Department can get that information? I mean, we're putting together a file here that's going to hopefully be used or be good enough to be used for the next 20 or 30 years, and this procedure, I'm one for let's get it right the first time and let's not have to go back and try and rebuild another file at a

later date because we don't have the instruments at hand.

MR. KILLEEN:

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I think the reason that we chose not to do it now, and I think Mr. Bolourchi will probably address this also, is that the forms that are coming in that we are seeing physically do not have good quality locational information. As I understand it in Mr. Bolourchi's program, they do send field people out to get a GPS coordinate of wells. For us to generate a coordinate that may be different than the one that's generated later by Mr. Bolourchi would add confusion to the system, and I think it's appropriate at this point, since the owner of the well that's sending in the information to us is not sending in good quality locational information, to wait and rely on the information that we get from Mr. Bolourchi's database.

It was hoped, I think, by the legislation that we would get good quality information. A review of some of the forms that have come in have not given us good information either on precise locations or aquifers, and I think that's something the Commission may want to look at down the road as to how to get better quality information from whatever source. But at this point in time the information that we're getting is not of a quality that we'd feel comfortable putting it -- giving it an X,Y coordinate and putting it in the GIS system.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

If you had a reputable GPS, I mean, you could get

1 a good coordinate. 2 MR. KILLEEN: 3 We could, yes, and I think Mr. Bolourchi's staff 4 is --5 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 6 Does that tell you where it's at? 7 MR. KILLEEN: 8 Right. Mr. Bolourchi's staff is collecting data. 9 COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI: 10 Let me add this. Every water well that is 11 drilled, our inspector goes to the site, inspects the 12 well to make sure it's constructed according to the 13 promulgated standards, establishes latitude, 14 longitude, section, township, range, and that 15 information within 30 days, it goes on Internet. It's 16 been on Internet since August, 1997. All that 17 information is available. 18 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 19 The GPS --2.0 COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI: 2.1 GPS reading, inspection, location, a schematic, 2.2 all that is already available. I never thought that 23 -- obviously none of us want to duplicate the data 24 that is being collected by other state agencies. I 25 believe that perhaps some staff member may not be as 26 aware as what's available. 27 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 2.8 I think they need to become aware because I don't 29 want to see duplication nor do I want to see us

missing out on necessary information to make good

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decisions. I mean, I haven't gotten to the point yet, I'm just learning right now what's going on, but y'all working in the State Department, y'all have been dealing with this for years, but I have to make decisions on this Commission that's going to affect a lot of people in the association, and I'm concerned about all constituents, being in politics like I am. But we need to make sure we get good information. old saying, junk in and junk out with the computer industry, I mean, today everything is so high tech, we want to make sure we get good information. And if we need a GPS reading and somebody has that GPS reading, we should have those put into that file, you know, instead of coming back at a later date and doing it. If you've got to share files, I'm sure that's possible.

MR. KILLEEN:

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We are currently sharing files, and I think the difference in the legislation, the legislation requires some information prior to drilling the well, DOTD collects information following the drilling of the well. It will be up to the pleasure of the Commission once these critical ground water areas are established as to how much detailed information is collected on the front end, and I think that will be occurring at some point in time.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

I agree with that for the critical ground water areas, but we don't know what those areas are. So in my opinion we need to go back to the first form that

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was sent out, which was very simple and
understandable, rather than the duplication of the

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

water well registration process.

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As I stated, I think what we need to do is get together as a Staff with the interested members of the Commission, review our information needs, identify any problem areas we're having so that we're all on the same sheet of music, and also keep in mind that we want to make the period before July of 2003, when this structure is slated to sunset, we want to make sure that we have something in place that makes as much sense as we can to that point, but also to feed in all these issues into the proposed policy that we have to provide to the Legislature in January. So I look forward to working with the interested members and, of course, what we'll do is report at our next Commission meeting the results of that meeting, if that's okay with the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

One other, with all due respect to Tony, he was on vacation when some of this took place. I just want to clear that out.

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

Thank you. It's not your fault, Tony, for the record. And also for the record I would like to mention that Dr. Namwamba has joined us.

All right, Herschel, I think -- we'll let that member of the Advisory Task Force speak on this issue since it is about well drilling. Come to the table,

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Herschel, please, so we can catch you on record. Tell everybody who might not know you who you are.

MR. BOURQUE:

My name is Herschel Bourque. I'm with Louisiana Ground Water Association. And on this lat/long paperwork, if you want to get it on the Internet, it's really easy to obtain. All you need to do is get the latitude, longitude, and break it down into a five-mile radius or a one-mile radius. One particular well I broke down to a one-mile radius to get the reading of it and see if it was registered. It showed it had 75 wells within a one-mile radius of this well.

Anyone can get it. All you have to do is get on the Internet. It's updated regularly. It's easy to

Some of the water well drillers are starting to use latitude and longitude, some of them don't. But eventually I think they would all use it, and it's real easy to run it down.

obtain. It's nothing out of the ordinary.

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COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

Thank you, Herschel. And I would just like to mention for those of you that don't know, Herschel is a member of the Ground Water Management Advisory Task Force. Thank you.

Any questions on the Staff activities? Are we were ready to move on?

(No response.)

We will have now the report from the Advisory

Task Force committees. I'm just going to call out to

the best of my memory the ones that had reports this

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morning, so if you're on a committee that I skip,
please let me know. First the Business and Industrial
Committee.

MR. GRAHAM:

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My name is Henry Graham with the Louisiana
Chemical Association, and the Industrial Committee
reported to the Task Force this morning that we are in
the process of gathering information from the major
industrial users regarding surface water and ground
water usage. We've sent a survey out in December
asking for responses by the end of January, and we
hope to report the summary of the results at the next
Advisory Task Force meeting. This is not intended to
replace the more accurate data that you may have on
annual usages that's already being collected, but it's
to try to give us a better handle internally of what
types of uses our companies are making of the ground
water and the surface water that they have right now.
COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

Thank you, Henry. As I said this morning, it's going to be very valuable information. The Outreach Committee. Linda?

MS. WALKER:

Linda Walker with the League of Women Voters.

And the Outreach Committee met January 9th. Our next meeting will be February 6th. We had 21 people attend the meeting on the 9th, which we met here at the Farm Bureau in Baton Rouge. We got a lot of work done. We had a rough draft of a proposal of short-term and long-term plans. We have fine-tuned our proposal, and

1 just except for some minor tweaking are probably 2 through with the short-term proposal. We should work 3 through the long-term proposal in February, and then 4

have a complete plan to present after that.

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We were the group that were responsible for getting the article to which I believe is now in the Governor's office. We really would like to see the press releases start coming out because there has been concern that we've been hearing information from outsiders giving opinions of what they see, but they haven't been getting the information for the real work that's being done by the Commission. And that really needs to start getting out in a systematic manner, and we look forward to seeing some other articles come out.

I do have a request. I asked the Task Force this morning and I'm going to ask everyone here in the room, any organizations that you represent that would have a newsletter, would you please get that information on how to get information to the newsletter, let's say the newsletter editor, mailing address, and please give it to Charlotte back here, the staff person, so it all goes to one place, so that all information then, we have outlets to the people that would really be concerned. And we also would like to be sure that we know what all the issues are so as we develop information we can make sure we get it out. And you'll be hearing more from us.

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

Thank you, Linda. Any questions?

1 (No response.)

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Thank you. Our Technical Committee, which is also I think for the most part absorbed most of the membership of the Surface and Ground Water Subcommittee, Charlie, if you want to give that report, please.

MR. DEMAS:

Charlie Demas, U.S. Geological Survey. We met on December 17th. All the agencies and the universities that are on the Task Force were present or sent information. We provided the consultants with the addresses of all the databases. We also provided them with a large bibliographic search, and also any ongoing, current research that's going on by the universities. At this point I think the Technical Committee is through with their charge.

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

I have a feeling that's not quite so, but it sounds like a great start. As I also mentioned this morning, I was very encouraged to note the participation by those that are not members of agencies. We had great agency participation, but a lot of our business, conservation, organization, et cetera, other partners were there as well, some of which I know traveled from the Ruston area. Olivia. So we appreciate all those that made the distance.

Am I missing a subcommittee that reported this morning?

(No response.)

Thank you. This is not necessarily a

subcommittee but I guess it's the best spot. I think
we probably for future meetings need to insert a spot
for our consultants, but we'll just make C.H.
Fenstermaker today a subcommittee. And Bruce Darling,
do you want to give us an update?

MR. DARLING:

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My name is Bruce Darling. I'm with LBG-Guyton Associates. We're sub-consultants to C.H. Fenstermaker and Associates on this project. We have been very busy here since -- well, especially within the last month. I will give you a rundown of what we've accomplished and where we are. We've been working on the design of the web site, and we would like to have the web site up and running by the end of January. This will provide an effective means of communicating with the members of the Commission, with the members of the Task Force, the various subcommittees that both the Commission and the Task Force have set up, and also with the public. We remind you, however, that anything that will be put out on the web site must first have DNR approval. And so -- because we understand that this will be a very tightly controlled web site, but we know based on our experience in Texas and elsewhere with water planning that web sites are a highly effective means of keeping the public informed of the technical and economic and political issues associated with water planning.

I attended the Sparta Aquifer Commission meeting in Ruston on the 14th, as did a number of you. After the meeting I contacted URS, the consulting firm that

developed the ground water model for the Commission, and had a very long talk with the engineer who directed the development of the model, and we'll get together with her in the very near future to discuss the technical details that I think we need to be aware of; when we sit down to make some determination about critical or potentially critical status that we're all talking the same language here.

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I've also collected information on ground water models developed in Acadia Parish and southwest Louisiana. I've had extensive discussions with Dale Neimann and others. Our objective there is to compile as much information as we can so that we can make reasonable assessments of the Chicot Aquifer, and we're also going to be looking closely at the Southern Hills Aquifer and other areas where models have been developed.

We're in the early stages of that. And as this proceeds, especially over the next month, you'll begin to see a good deal of production in terms of how we're going to structure this GIS for the project. A matter that has taken a good deal of my time is work on population and water demand. I have collected all the published data from the U.S. Geological Survey back to 1960. We now have 2000 numbers, which are still preliminary, and we also have the population numbers through 1960 as well. We are now working to try to make projections of population and water demand on a sector by sector basis over a 20-year period. The

idea there is to give you some idea where water demand is going in the State of Louisiana and how it might vary from one sector to another, and when I say sector I mean the municipal sector as opposed to the industrial sector and the agricultural sector, and how, for example, rice irrigation -- demand for water by rice irrigators would differ from demand for water by other sectors of the agriculture economy. As I said, this is going to be something that we'll try to project out over a period of 20 years.

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We're also preparing as an educational document for the members of the Commission and for the Task Force a summary of water planning projects in other states. The objective there is to give you some idea of what are the basic concepts behind water planning and how different states with their different approaches to this matter have approached the matter of water planning so that you can make informed decisions here regarding the need to develop a water plan for Louisiana.

So we are -- we are working quickly and furiously on all of this right now. We are compiling a lot of data. We will over the course of the next few weeks be looking very closely at the data to determine -- make some determination regarding the completeness and the quality of the data and to identify those areas where we might need more data, where you might need more data over a period of time, and to make recommendations regarding programs that might help you collect that data as well. That's where we are. Are

1	there any questions?
2	COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:
3	Questions from Commission members? Mr. Cefalu,
4	then Fulbert.
5	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:
6	Yes. On the water demand, are you segregating
7	ground water from surface water?
8	MR. DARLING:
9	Yes, we are. We're breaking it apart, ground
10	water and surface water.
11	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:
12	Are you taking the actual water usages from
13	meters read or just doing it by population?
14	MR. DARLING:
15	These are no, these are from water pumpage
16	numbers compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey. The
17	Survey runs a the USGS runs a survey every five
18	years on water usage, water pumpage. That's ground
19	water and surface water in Louisiana. And so we are
20	using their data because they are the best that's
21	the best data around.
22	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:
23	And that's going to show raw water service or
24	vintage water service in surface water facilities; do
25	you know?
26	MR. DARLING:
27	Essentially, the USGS numbers break water pumpage
28	into two categories, ground water and surface water.

Now, what happens beyond that, where the water is

treated or not, is not something that I'm going to

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1	look at. But I'm looking at ground water pumpage, for			
2	example, reported for municipal use.			
3	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:			
4	You're just talking about raw water that's taken			
5	in?			
6	MR. DARLING:			
7	Yes.			
8	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:			
9	Okay, that's cool.			
10	MR. DARLING:			
11	Right. And we are looking at surface water as			
12	well.			
13	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:			
14	Well, surface water, you know, there's so much			
15	there's a percentage of that that really goes back to			
16	source, and actually it all does through the sewage			
17	treatment systems today. But my concern was that if			
18	you're looking at consumption, did you look at the			
19	actual usage at the home, or you're just looking at			
20	the bulk that's coming into the plants?			
21	MR. DARLING:			
22	I'll have to ask Charlie Demas to address that			
23	issue specifically, but the numbers that are reported			
24	to the USGS are the pumpage numbers, I understand,			
25	that municipalities report to the USGS.			
26	COMMISSIONER CEFALU:			
27	And they report what's raw water source intake?			
28	MR. DARLING:			
29	Yes.			

30 COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

1 Which is good. But the thing is is that once you 2 process water and once you go through your sewage 3 treatment systems and you have a discharge, you 4 replenish surface waters. I don't know that the same 5 thing happens with ground waters. I think that's snow 6 and rain. 7 MR. DARLING: 8 Not as readily. 9 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 10 Not as readily? 11 MR. DARLING: 12 Right. 13 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 14 But anyway. So what my concerns are is the 15 impact on ground water and surface water is going to 16 be a lot different from what information you bring in. 17 MR. DARLING: 18 Certainly it will, and depending upon the 19 specific aquifer you're looking at, for example. 2.0 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 2.1 But you're not taking into consideration the 2.2 discharges of sewage treatment facilities? 23 MR. DARLING: 24 I don't think that the USGS takes that into 25 account. We may ask Charlie for some clarification on 26 that. 27 COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX: 2.8 Charlie, come on down, please. See, you're 29 already at work again.

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MR. DEMAS:

1 What we're looking at is the raw amount of water 2 that's used, not what's discharged back into the 3 And just because it's discharged back into stream. 4 the stream doesn't mean it's the same amount that goes 5 back in. I mean, you've got evaporation. Some of it 6 has got to be cleaned up. What temperature it goes 7 back in affects its usefulness. So there's a lot more 8 to the back end of that stuff. What we're trying to 9 accomplish is to find out how much of the resource is 10 being utilized, both from a ground water standpoint 11 and a surface water standpoint.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

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And I understand what you're saying, it's just that if we're going to get good information on really impacts, and I'm not saying the surface water is impacted at all, it's just that there is water being discharged back into the surface planes. Of course, your tidal flows, and we haven't -- where we're at really don't matter. Most of that water is going downstream anyway, probably won't be used. there's places above us using surface water that's discharging back into the system, and I'm sure some industrials that are using it for cooling and heating and it's discharging back into the system. So it's depletion -- you're going to show a depletion if you don't show the water being discharged back into the system. I want to get good information to make good decisions, because you can't treat surface water like ground water -- and depletion.

MR. DEMAS:

1 Okay. All we're talking about is use, not 2 depletion. Okay. Ground water that's used, if we 3 take the tact that you're talking about, is actually 4 being discharged somewhere, probably into a surface 5 water source. What we're talking about is how much of 6 that ground water that we have out there is being 7 used. From a surface water standpoint, we're saying, 8 okay, we're withdrawing so much water. We're not 9 saying it's not going back in. That information is 10 available from the discharge stations that are 11 operated on these streams. 12 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 13 I probably don't have a problem with surface 14 waters anyway. 15 MR. DEMAS: 16 Well, it depends on the size of the stream, 17 obviously. 18 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 19 So you're still not taking into consideration all 2.0 the groundwater that's being discharged surfacely. 21 MR. DEMAS: 2.2 It shows up in the discharge measurements that we 23 make on streams. For instance, probably --24 COMMISSIONER CEFALU: 25 All your discharge permits should handle all of 26 that. 27 MR. DEMAS: 28 They should have that.

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COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

Okay. Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

2 Dr. Namwamba, you were next.

COMMISSIONER NAMWAMBA:

Dr. Fulbert Namwamba. You talked about the development of a GIS. I wanted to know a little bit more detail, what GIS's you're opting for, how accessible the data is, how exportable the data is, and how flexible the data is.

MR. DARLING:

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Well, we committed to develop a GIS in any format that was acceptable to the Committee. The latest version of ArcView is the version of GIS that we settled on, and currently not all of it is readily accessible. We haven't put the coverages together yet. But the objective is to have a final product that is a user-friendly product; that is, one that can be accessed with a minimal amount of pain and effort on the part of those who are seeking access to the data. I can't give you specific details about that right now, and I would really refer you to Brad Hamilton with C.H. Fenstermaker who can discuss that in greater detail since he is overseeing the development of this GIS.

COMMISSIONER NAMWAMBA:

I would appreciate if I can get in touch with him, because with ArcView, there is an ArcView 3.2A and there is an ArcView 8.1, but it's relating to ArcInfo. So what I'm trying to say is, the latest may not necessarily be the most flexible or the most accessible, but I will get in touch with him.

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MR. DARLING:

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We are certainly -- we're certainly willing to experiment with either one, with both, and if you have recommendations regarding which one you think would be the better version to use, we would certainly appreciate any input that you might have there.

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

Bruce, if you can. I know, Dr. Namwamba, we have the numbers at the Office of Conservation, the Staff has the numbers for Brad and Bruce, but also if we can make sure that those numbers are exchanged before we go away today so you'll be able to touch base.

Bo, you had a comment on the previous topic?

COMMISSIONER BOLOURCHI:

I was just going to try to -- you had some concern as to water use versus water consumed, consumption versus use. The water use refer to pumpage. For your case you can just asterisk it and say so many percent of it is being returned to the river. Some of the industrial plants and power generating plants that use surface water, they do that. For instance, there's a power plant on Caddo Lake; 97 percent of that water is returned back into the lake. So you can asterisk it and just bring it to their attention. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

Under new business, the committee -- the

Commission rather, excuse me, had requested that we

get some clarification on the Home Rule Charter issue

versus the state's authority, and Jim Marchand has

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prepared a little discussion for you, or presentation.

MR. MARCHAND:

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Thank you. I'm Jim Marchand with the Governor's office, and I've been asked to look into just some of the questions regarding where the state and local governments meet on this issue of management of water, ground water.

Basically there are three forms of local government. There's a pre-'74 Constitution Home Rule Charter, a post-'74 Constitution Home Rule Charter, and a non-Home Rule Charter local government. All of them have a little different power basis. Pre-'74 Constitution, its laws in relation to state laws have to be consistent with the Constitution. Their charter -- and there's also some language in some of the cases that say that it can only be as far as what they're doing in 1974. However, there's no cases that are decided on the activities under Home Rule Charters in '74, or on the activities that they are undertaking in '74 at the time of the new Constitution, so there's really no guidance as to what that means exactly.

Under the Home Rule Charter provisions, which is Article VI of the '74 Constitution, there are a couple of things that are reserved to the local governments. One of them is zoning, and the other is that the state laws cannot affect the distribution and structure of local governments. There's also a couple of things denied to local Home Rule Charters. One of them is defining felonies, the local governments can't define and enforce penalties on felonies, and the other is

that they cannot deal with civil or private relationships.

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The other couple of important articles dealing with Home Rule Charters for this purpose is that Article VI, Section 9, which is a very general provision that says notwithstanding any other provisions in this article, meaning Article VI, the police power of the State shall never be abridged.

Now, there are other places in the Constitution that basically reserve powers to the Legislature or the State, and a couple of those involve gambling, the structure or makeup of the courts, natural resources, wildlife and fisheries included in natural gas, and then successions, and then taxes, which they also have some local provisions to authorize local governments under some taxing issues.

What occurs is that all of these get mixed up in the jurisprudence. Some of these powers that are reserved to the local governments often come into conflict with some of the powers that are delegated or reserved to the State. In those situations the jurisprudence generally has said that there has to be some harmony and some balancing between the local power reserved to the State and the local power delegated to the Home Rule Charter. However, in this situation, and I'm going to talk specifically -- because we only have one local pre-'74 Home Rule Charter that has enacted an ordinance dealing with ground water, so we'll kind of look at that specifically, and yet talk generally on Home Rule

Charter powers.

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In the situation in Tangipahoa, because it deals with one of the things reserved to the state, natural resources where the state -- the law says basically that the State shall protect the natural resources, or the Constitution article says the State shall protect the natural resources and the Legislature shall implement laws to do so. In the situations where the courts have come up against a -- with a reserved right to the State and, no, that does not go against either the zoning or the distribution of power to the local government, they found in a few cases, and there aren't that many, on behalf of the right of the State to exercise their police powers and enforce the law and have the last say on that. Then you have -- so there are only actually two or three cases on that.

Then you have the situation where you have the police power provision that I just talked about. And there's a late case, Morial versus Smith & Wesson, which basically said that in those cases where the State is exercising the police power that for the welfare of all citizens dealing with gun regulation of gun manufacturers that they have that power regardless of whether it's a pre-'74 Constitution Home Rule Charter or a post-'74, so that the State would be able to -- if we want to analogize ground water or the importance of ground water and the importance of firearm regulation, then you would possibly come to the conclusion that the State would be able to regulate ground water.

1 There's a little caveat in that Act 446 provides 2 that local governments will have some input into the 3 decisions of the Ground Water Commission. That may 4 give a local government an opportunity to say we want 5 to have some type of regulation that is not in 6 conflict with general state law to have input into 7 that decision-making process. 8 COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX: 9 Thank you, Jim. Any questions from our 10 Commission members? 11 (No response.) 12 Thank you, Jim. Dr. Namwamba? 13 COMMISSIONER NAMWAMBA: 14 Could you put that on paper and --15 MR. MARCHAND: 16 I'll try and get you something on paper. 17 COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX: 18 Thanks. So Jim will get us something on paper. 19 Are there any other new business items or items of 2.0 discussion that the Commission members would like to 2.1 bring up? 2.2 (No response.) 23 No? Okay. Then it's time for -- well, we 24 usually have an opportunity for Advisory Task Force 25 comments, and we do. I'm sorry, I took new business 26 out of order. Excuse me. Any Advisory Task Force 27 comments or questions? 2.8 (No response.) 29

Good. Any other items, new item to be brought by

30 Commissioners? 1 (No response.)

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Okay, public comments?

(No response.)

Well, we had a good meeting today, I guess. one thing that we need to do then, this morning we had a request for a date and, Dr. Namwamba, Wednesday is your better day; right? Not that we don't want to consider the other Commissioners, but you have a regular teaching responsibility, a real job. So we were thinking about, given our short amount of time to move forward, January is our deadline for making recommendations for the comprehensive policy, it probably would be a good idea to establish a monthly meeting. And a month from today would be Ash Wednesday, so we were thinking about -- or post Mardi Gras, more significantly perhaps -- making it on the 20th that might have other commitments. Is the 20th a good day for our Commissioners? Then after that --MR. BAHR:

I have a conflict with that day.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

February 20^{th?}

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

February 20th. Let's make it 1:30. And then perhaps after that we can make it the third Wednesday of the month so we can have a regular date to shoot for. Then we'll get back with you on location.

COMMISSIONER CEFALU:

Is this building still going to be here?

COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:

1	I think the building will be, the people in it			
2	may change. But I believe there's a meeting room in			
3	the new building, but we'll work on that and get back			
4	with you as quickly as possible. Do I have a motion			
5	to adjourn?			
6	COMMISSIONER SPICER:			
7	So moved.			
8	COMMISSIONER ZAUNBRECHER:			
9	Second.			
10	COMMISSIONER GAUTREAUX:			
11	Motion by Mr. Spicer, second by Ms. Zaunbrecher.			
12	No objection?			
13	(No response.)			
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CERTIFICATE

I, SUZETTE M. MAGEE, Certified Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing meeting was held on January 14, 2002, in the Mineral Board Hearing Room, State Land and Natural Resources Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; that I did report the proceedings thereof; that the foregoing pages, numbered 1 through 40, inclusive, constitute a true and correct transcript of the proceedings thereof.

SUZETTE M. MAGEE, CCR #93079
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